

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.
Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 175

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—MACBETH. THE IRISH
EMULANT.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE RED LIGHT.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PER-
NANCE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF THE
CLOVE OF GOLD.WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Fifth and Sixth sts.—Performances every evening.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eleventh avenue and
23d st.—THE TWELVE TRAPDOORS.NILES GARDEN, Broadway.—MY FAVORITE BEAST.—
THE FARMER SAYS—VERY LITTLE FAULT, &c.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
THE HUGENOTS.TORY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—THE
FEMALE HIGHWAYMAN.—CINDERELLA.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
THEATRE COMIQUE, 6th Broadway.—COMIC VOICES.
NILES GARDEN, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—
HOMER FLY DON'T FLY ME.TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third ave.—
BARKS BLITZ.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th ave., between 5th and
6th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 24, 1870.

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THE BULLS IN THE GRAIN MARKET.

might as well hide their diminished horns. With
gold down to 111½ and the crops superlatively
good, prospectively, where can they find a
fulcrum to bolster up prices?

VERY FINE AFFAIRS.—The Narragansett Park

trotting meetings this week. Robert Bonner, a
young and splendid bay stallion, whipped the
field on the second day's trial in handsome
time and style, distancing his competitors and
gobbling up all the purses.

THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES IN CUBA, it is

stated unofficially, have become much inter-
ested in preventing difficulties between Span-
iards and Americans in the island. Is this
owing to Mr. Sumner's resolutions or to the
President's message?

THE GENTLE SAVAGES OF ARIZONA.—The

Arizona Indians are again practicing those
innocent amusements peculiar to the noble
sons of the forest which an effete civilization
has long sought to deprive them of. A party
of prospectors was attacked near Tucson, two
white men killed, one scalped, his legs burned
off, his heart cut out and a coal of fire placed
in it. The cold-blooded white soldiers at
Camp Grant, not appreciating such pastime,
started in pursuit of the redskins and, sur-
prising them, killed thirty-five.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS held a public

meeting at their rooms yesterday and heard
some well considered suggestions from promi-
nent citizens as to the best means of supplying
the city with piers and wharves suitable to our
magnificent water front. Some of the plans
exhibited by practical engineers were some-
what elaborately designed to include sewers,
basins and even to make an enclosed dock of
the whole harbor. Most of them were feasible,
however, and all of them offered great ad-
vantages over the rotten piers that have disfigured
the river front ever since the days of old Peter
Stuyvesant. What we want is a plain, sub-
stantial system of granite piers, with arches
underneath to let the accumulating filth slip
through and solid enough to serve as founda-
tions for heavy warehouses. Any plan that
will compass this end will be acceptable.The United States, Spain and the Island
of Cuba.

It will be seen by our telegraphic news to-
day from two different and important points—
from Washington and Madrid—that questions
relating to Cuba and Spanish rule in the
Antilles create a great deal of interest. They
are like ghosts that have been raised and
obstinately refuse to be put down, even by
holy water. If they cannot be solved by gov-
ernment they will solve themselves. Negro
slavery in the Antilles is doomed, and white
political slavery to European domination
there is near its end. The news we refer to
from Madrid is that of the vote of the Cortes
refusing to abolish slavery, and from Wash-
ington the resolutions of Mr. Sumner in the
Senate yesterday, declaring the sentiments of
the people of the United States concerning
Spain and her island colonies lying in Ameri-
can waters.

The question relative to emancipating the
slaves in the Spanish colonies came up in the
Cortes in Committee of the Whole on Señor
Moret's bill for gradual emancipation. Señor
Castellar proposed an amendment for im-
mediate abolition. This amendment was neg-
ated by a vote of 73 nays to 43 yeas. Thus
the Spanish Cortes has emphatically refused
to abolish slavery. The Cortes then adjourned
till the 31st of October, and Señor Moret's
bill was postponed. But while Spain upholds
slavery and shows that she is behind the age,
the Cubans themselves have abolished the
institution as far as their power extends over
their native island. Of this there can be no
doubt. The twenty-fourth article of the con-
stitution of the Cuban republic, which was
adopted by the constitutional convention and
unanimously approved by the Cuban Congress
at Guaimaro on the 10th of April, 1869, declares,
"All the inhabitants of the republic of Cuba
are absolutely free." This marked difference
between the conduct of the Spaniards, who
rule Cuba with a rod of iron, and that of the
Cuban patriots on the subject of slavery ought
to inspire sympathy and admiration for the
brave and liberal Cubans throughout the length
and breadth of the American republic as well
as throughout the civilized world.

It is remarkable that about the same time
the Spanish Cortes refused by a decisive vote
to abolish slavery Mr. Sumner, without
knowing that fact, introduced into the United
States Senate resolutions strongly condemna-
tory of the existence of that institution in the
Spanish colonies and of the atrocious conduct
of the war in Cuba. If we mistake not the
news from Madrid will have a powerful influ-
ence upon Congress when Mr. Sumner's resolu-
tions come up for action. It is gratifying to
know that this distinguished Senator and
chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign
Affairs has taken such a bold step in favor
both of the emancipation of the negroes in Cuba
and the independence of the island. He is now
following the impulses of his nature and act-
ing in accordance with his previous history in
favor of freedom and a high-toned American
policy.

The resolutions Mr. Sumner submitted
declare that the people of the United States
cannot bear with indifference the reports of
barbarous outrages which reach them con-
stantly from the neighboring island of Cuba; that
they protest against the repetition of such acts,
and, in the name of humanity, they solemnly
insist that these things shall cease; that they
are pained to hear that the pretension of
property in man is still upheld in the island
colonies of Spain lying in American waters;
that human beings endowed by nature with
the right of life, liberty and pursuit of hap-
piness are held as slaves; that instead of
terminating this pretension at once the Spanish
government propose to protract it for an in-
definite period by an impossible system of gradu-
ation, and that this spectacle is offensive to all
who love republican institutions, and especially
to the United States, who now, in the name
of justice and for the sake of good neighbor-
hood, ask that slavery shall cease. The resolu-
tions declare also that the United States,
being once colonies, achieved independence by
successful resistance to the European Power
claiming to govern them; that their example
was followed by the Spanish colonies on the
Continent of America; that already the same
aspirations for independence begin to stir in
the neighboring colonies of Great Britain;
that these instances are in harmony with the
spirit of the age; that the day of European
colonies in this hemisphere has passed, and
that, impressed by this conviction, the people
of the United States regret to witness the
extraordinary efforts of the Spanish govern-
ment, by violence and blood, to maintain the
unnatural jurisdiction in Cuba forbidden by
the great law of progress and hostile to the
best interests of both parties. Then the
resolutions state that the people of the
United States declare their sympathy with
their fellow Americans in Cuba struggling for
independence, as well as for the people of
Spain in their efforts to establish liberal in-
stitutions, and they call upon Spain to recognize
at once the right of Cubans to govern them-
selves. The President of the United States is
charged with the duty of communicating these
resolutions to the government of Spain.

It is unnecessary to add anything to these
manly and truly American sentiments. They
will find a hearty response throughout the
whole country. Their moderation, too, can-
not fail to make an impression abroad. Nor
have we any doubt that General Grant heartily
sympathizes with them, however much he
may have been misled in this Cuban ques-
tion or however anxious he may be to avoid
difficulties or complications with Spain. If the
government of Spain is not hopelessly stupid
and insensible to the friendly conduct of our
government it will appreciate both the dignified
position of this republic and the good advice
given on the subject of Cuba. It was not fear
of Spain or of war that has led the administra-
tion to a policy of abatement and restraint
with regard to Cuba—that induced it to op-
pose popular sentiment—but it was influ-
enced by a high regard for the national
honor and with the hope that Spain would
come to terms for granting the indepen-
dence or cession of Cuba. No one
doubts that if the United States would indi-
rectly aid the Cubans, and that without violat-
ing international law or obligations, Cuba would
conquer her own independence; but our gov-
ernment would prefer a peaceful and amicable
settlement of the question, either by purchase
or otherwise. That, we judge, is the policy of

the administration. But the question is rapidly
culminating and cannot be postponed or
ignored indefinitely. The Cubans will keep
up the struggle and a fearful amount of blood
may be shed unnecessarily. Can Spain be
made to see that Cuba is lost to her? That is
the question. As little faith can be given to
her promises as to the Spanish reports of the
war in Cuba. The government must not be
too credulous or hope too much from pretended
negotiations for the independence or cession
of Cuba. The only course to pursue on this
subject is for the government to maintain a
dignified and firm attitude, and, while it hon-
orably observes international obligations, not to
forget what is due to public sentiment, to the
cause of republican freedom and to that
broad policy which claims America for the
Americans, so well expressed in Mr. Sumner's
resolutions.

General Butler a Failure.

We had great hopes of General Butler in
Congress after his clever management of the
impeachment prosecution against Andy John-
son. We thought for some time after that
affair that Butler was the man to take the place
as "the great commoner" and leader of the
House, left vacant by "Old Thad Stevens." After a fair trial, however, he must, as an
aspirant for this position, be pronounced a failure. He is a keen lawyer, he has all the
points, all the authorities, all the precedents
and all the quibbles of the law at his fingers' ends. He
proved his efficiency as a lawyer all through
the war; and he was "bottled up" as a
soldier it was, perhaps, because he undertook
to manage his own army and the army opposed
to him in the field according to the rules of
law laid down by Blackstone as superior to the
military ideas of Napoleon. Butler, in short,
maneuvered against Beauregard as a lawyer,
and so Beauregard "bottled" him. In Con-
gress, however, where solid ability and the
tricks of the law and parliamentary strategy
and tactics carry the day, we had expected
Butler to achieve the first position. Schenck,
however, by hard labor and self-possession
has got ahead of him; and Bingham, too,
always watching for his opportunity, is getting
ahead of "the gentleman from Massachusetts." We
have seen, over and over again, that in a
regular pitched battle in the House, or in a
sudden skirmish, with sharpshooters blazing
away all round him, Butler, if he can only
contrive to keep cool, is equal to the emergency
and a match for the best of them. We have
seen, however, from time to time, as in the
late affair with Farnsworth, that Butler cannot
always keep cool; that, in fact, he is too apt
to fly off the handle and spoil his case by get-
ting into a fit of ridiculous indignation, which
trips him up and lays him out flat as a
flounder.

From this weakness we have been disap-
pointed in our "great expectations" of Butler;
yes, grievously disappointed. He fails to
come up to the mark of "Old Thad Stevens." He
cannot begin to do it. What a tremendous
old fellow was "Old Thad" in his quiet way!
He was competent to lead the men around him
by the nose, because he knew how to govern
himself. He was a man, too, of strong pas-
sions, and terrible in his wrath; but he was
not the man to get up a tempest in a teapot,
with himself in the teapot. He knew how to
disarm his antagonist in the fiercest attack by
turning the laugh upon him, as Butler himself
did—on one happy occasion—with his "shoo-
fly." It seems strange that an elderly, big-
headed and bald-headed Massachusetts law-
yer, like Butler, should not be equal to this
sort of thing on all occasions. But he isn't.
Farnsworth catches him napping, and he
becomes on his dignity—fiddlesticks—as fussy
and ferocious as a fire-eater, or as a school-
boy caught with a contraband watermelon. We
are sorely distressed at this affair. It places
our champion, Butler, in the dilemma of
General Scott, when he was "caught with his
breaches down." What are we to do? "I
am afraid," as honest Old Abe is credited
with saying of another man, "I am afraid
that our man is not as big as our mea-
sure, and that we must take him down a
peg or two." Accordingly, we agree that But-
ler, incompetent to control himself, is with all
his great capabilities, reduced in Congress to
the grade of an irresponsible bushwhacker,
whose only safety, as at Bermuda Hundred,
is under the wing of General Grant.

MR. AKERMAN, of Georgia, has been con-
firmed as Attorney General by the Senate,
while Mr. Butler is still laboring to reconstruct
Georgia on his radical plan. We believe Gen-
eral Grant in war or peace is a better recon-
structor than General Butler. He admits her
to representation in his Cabinet while Butler
refuses to admit her to representation in the
House. Can there be a question as to which
is the broadest and most statesmanlike action
in the premises?

THE ICE QUESTION.—The ice dealers propose
to increase heavily the price for ice. This
will draw to the market a supply from Maine,
and the competition will be beneficial to our
citizens. Of all monopolies the ice monopoly
is among the meanest. It is as bad as the
coal monopoly when the supply of fuel is
scarce and the weather biting. Between the
two, however, it is evident that in monopolies,
as in almost everything else, extremes meet.
In the present instance the extremes are most
unnatural—frost and heat—and when they
meet there should be an explosion somewhere.

THE RIGHT COURSE.—Mr. Dickens' pub-
lisher makes an announcement, that cannot
but be pleasing to all persons interested in
his writings, to the effect that no person will
be permitted to "finish" the novel of "Edwin
Drood," but that it will be given to the public
just as Dickens left it. This is infinitely better
news than the previous statement, that the
story would be filled out on Dickens' outline
by Wilkie Collins.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS should not give
way before the usurpations of the horse rail-
road companies. If the latter do not respect
the rights of citizens the next Legislature will
alter their franchises to make them do so.

DR. NEWMAN is preparing for his theologi-
cal tournament at Salt Lake City next August.
He is furnishing up his spiritual armor, sharp-
ening his theological blade and exercising
daily on his biblical high horse. He must not
be lax in his efforts, for he will find many
polyglot knights to break lances with.

Congress—Cuba, John Chinaman and Geo-
gia.

Mr. Sumner took a new departure in the
Senate yesterday from his old course on Cuban
affairs, and apparently forgetting his terrors
of a war with Spain and Alabama claims com-
plications, presented to the Senate a series of
resolutions declaring the sentiment of the
people of the United States concerning the war
in Cuba, denouncing the barbarities practised
by both parties, and virtually recognizing the
belligerent rights of the revolutionists. The
resolutions being objected to were laid over
and ordered to be printed. John Chinaman is
rapidly rising in importance and seems des-
tined to occupy the place recently held by the
African. The Pacific slopers have ever held
him in supreme contempt, and look upon the
almost-eyed Celestials as intruders whose
labor should not be suffered to come in competi-
tion with that of American citizens. Accord-
ingly Mr. Stewart called up the bill to
prevent the enforcement of coolie labor con-
tracts and urged its passage. Mr. Wilson,
having in view the raid recently made upon
Massachusetts by the coolies, seconded the
Nevada Senator's efforts to stop the tide of
Chinese emigration; but the Senate was inex-
orable and the bill was postponed. Consider-
ation of the bill to reduce taxation was re-
sumed, the question being on the sections
relating to the income tax. Without voting on
this question the bill was laid over until to-day.
An evening session of the Senate was held, the
Texas-Pacific Railroad being the special order.

The bill to provide for the apportionment of
representation was taken up in the House and a
motion made to concur with the Senate amend-
ment increasing the number of members of
Congress to three hundred. A very spirited
debate ensued, the democratic members, as
well as several republicans, favoring a further
amendment providing for cumulative voting in
the case of additional members elected by
general ticket. Another objection to the bill
was sprung by Mr. Scofield, and that was,
whether there should be an apportionment
often than once in ten years, while the present
proposition was for an apportionment once
in eight years. The bill was finally referred to
the Judiciary Committee, which is equivalent
to its defeat. Mr. Butler reported the Georgia
bill with a substitute, the same in effect as the
bills for Texas and Virginia, except in rela-
tion to the militia. Several substitutes were
offered, which, with the bill, were ordered to
be printed, and it was agreed that the previous
question should be called on the bill at two
o'clock to-day.

European Mail Despatches.

From Europe we have the special correspond-
ence by mail which appears in our columns to-
day. Our writers date in Milan, Dresden, Paris
and Dublin to the 11th of June. From Italy
comes a vivid illustration of the manner in
which organized, or made to order, revolution-
ism expires in the face of industry, progress
and the home necessities and national wants of
the people. Garibaldi's ex-cook was pitted—
or placed himself—as the champion of the
"Reds" against Bixio, a statesman and patriot
who thinks for mankind. The revolution, as
is fully reported by our correspondent in
Milan, was a miserable failure. Being a "Rad"
affair it may be said that it was rejected by
the solid good sense of the Italians just as
quickly as kind old John Bull would turn
aside from a stale lobster salad if it
were served to him in place of a
huge dish of roast beef. Italy, as Bixio seems
to think, needs rest, peace, industry, capital
and prayer—the latter in reasonable amount,
and light and sparkling in expression.

Our Dresden letter affords a valuable expla-
nation of the politico-economic system as it
prevails in Saxony particularly, and gener-
ally in Germany. The school system of Sax-
ony is probed pretty rigorously and firmly,
and the subject of the transatlantic education
of American born youths treated in a new and
useful point of view. The good sense of the
French people was placing France, Paris par-
ticularly, in direct conflict with newspaper
Bohemianism and the routine of journalistic
sensationalism. France is very likely to effect
a radical cure in this direction, just as she did
in government and politics at the moment
of the great Revolution. Bohemians,
as news traders, are likely to go by the
board in Paris, and from Paris
all over the Old World, just as
effectually as did the old régime of aristocracy
under the operation of the guillotine. One of
our special writers in Ireland "takes down the
harp from the ruins of Tara." He describes
"Tara of the Kings" as it was and now is.
Cardinal Cullen's statement of the position of
the Irish hierarchy, of the Roman Catholic
creed, on the public education and school
question is given. Our European mail budget
is thus and at once useful and instructive.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES IN CUBA.—Our news
from Havana, published this morning, is some-
what unfavorable. Asiatic cholera has ap-
peared in that city and on some of the gunboats,
and is represented as raging violently in the
interior. It is also stated that the ravages of
the smallpox continue unabated. The pres-
ence of these epidemic diseases in Cuba
admonishes us to the utmost caution in our
commercial intercourse with the island. We
possess in vaccination an effectual preventive
of smallpox, but for cholera science has dis-
covered nothing that can prevent and but few
medicines that can cure. With this fact
before us the greatest vigilance must be exer-
cised lest this metropolis be visited during the
present summer by the most terrible of all
diseases.

A NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION in Wor-
cester, Mass., yesterday, demolished twelve
houses, killed one man and injured about thirty
others. The terrible substance was being
smuggled through on a train of cars. The
grasping avarice that brought about this dis-
aster as well as the one in Jersey City deserves
the severest punishment. The crime is, to
put it in its very mildest form, taking the
chance of murder, which is a very few degrees
removed from premeditated murder.

A GOOD LIE FOR CURING AGRICULTURAL
REPORTS.—The official statement of the Agri-
cultural Bureau at Washington that the wheat
crop this year will be one-fifth less than last
year. The last independent reports of this
year's crop show that if the acreage planted
has been less in some places the aggregate
yield is likely to prove far above the average.

Asia Speaks to America—The Viceroy of
India to the President of the United
States.

Despatches reached Washington yesterday
from Asia announcing the complete circuit
of telegraphic communication between our
country and the continent of the most ancient
civilization—the birthplace of Christianity—the
continent upon which the Apostles com-
menced their labors—the seat from which
originated those languages that have made the
basis of the purest classic tongues, the San-
serit and the Hebrew—the country a portion
of which since the Apostolic times has fallen
into the seductive embraces of Mohammedan-
ism, and the greater part of which counts
to-day, as it did thousands of years ago, its
million of pagans; worshippers of Vishnu,
slaves and victims of juggernaut, and the
more refined and sentimental representatives
of paganism, who acknowledge the sun as
their god and keep his fires burning everlast-
ingly upon their altars.

The despatches referred to state that the
telegraphic service between India and England
is greatly benefited by the completion of the
Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta submarine
cable, connecting at the latter island with the
cables already established in the Mediter-
ranean, and thence with lines from Suez to
Bombay, thus making a direct telegraphic
route from India to England, and there-
fore establishing a complete communication
between this country and India by the
Atlantic cables. What a grand
concession to the power of science and enter-
prise, and the wonderful progress of the age in
which we live! And more is contained in the
following despatch, dated in India yesterday
and received in Washington the same day:—

BOMBAY, India, June 23, 1870.
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Wash-
ington.

The Viceroy of India for the first time speaks
direct by telegraph with the President of the United
States. May this long line of uninterrupted com-
munication be the emblem of lasting union between the
Eastern and the Western world.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

We accept this despatch as an additional
evidence of the mighty things which our mod-
ern appliances of civilization are accomplish-
ing in the progress of the world—the electric
telegraph, which whispers congratulations
and words of kindly hope from ancient India
to this young giant of a new hemisphere; the
railroad, which unites ocean to ocean, which
unites different climates and different popula-
tions with an iron hand and the master power
of steam; the newspaper, which carries the
thoughts, the actions, the fallings and the
virtues, and pictures of the habits
and peculiarities of life of distant peo-
ples to and from the furthestmost parts of
the earth. Truly we are advancing rapidly
towards the time when disagreeable distinc-
tions between nations will be obliterated and
people will so far understand each other that
international quarrels will diminish. Bickerings
which formerly took months to settle
can be explained in a few moments, and a
thousand evils be thus averted. Intelligence
quickly transmitted will take the place of
lazy and confusing diplomacy. A flash of the
electric wire is worth a mile of red tape, and
reduces realms of foolscap to the value of a
delicate sheet of note paper.

But we are not to be contented with this
new line of communication with India, upon
the completion of which a banquet was given
in London on Wednesday night. At that ban-
quet a despatch was read from Cyrus W.
Field, stating that within one year a cable
would be laid from India to China and Austro-
lia, and before the end of 1872 a cable would
be in operation between California, the Sand-
wich Islands, Japan and China. We have no
reason to doubt it. When that is accomplished
we can bid a friendly "good morning" to all
the globe, and receive a brotherly greeting in
return before breakfast.

Surely this is an age worth living in. If
the morals of the world were only as good as
its enterprise is grand we might dream of a
millennium.

INTERUPTION TO IMPROVEMENTS IN PARK

AVENUE.—The Park Commissioners give a
hearing to-day upon a protest of residents and
property holders in Park avenue against the
proposed disfigurement of the elegant little
parks on the avenue by the construction of
"air holes" and stairways at Harlem tunnel,
above Thirty-fourth street, for the uses of the
Fourth Avenue horse cars. These parks are
located on the surface of the tunnel, and the
contemplated innovations, if perfected, will
greatly mar their beauty if they do not prove
a positive nuisance to the neighborhood. This
attempt of the Fourth Avenue Railroad
Company is but another underground Broad-
way outrage in miniature, and it behooves
all who feel an interest in the progress
of the work of ornamenting the city so auspi-
ciously begun by the Park Commissioners to
see that their labors are not rendered nugatory
and void by the encroachments of the many
railroad monopolies that have been permitted
to spread themselves, like spiders' webs, all
over the city. In the meantime the work on
the Park avenue improvements will be sus-
pended until the question at issue is dis-
posed of.

THAT PISTOL CASE.—From the proceedings
of the House it appears that Ben Butler's first
connection with the pistol patent case was
that of an opponent to the extension of the
patent. He ceased to be an opponent when
the applicants paid him two thousand
dollars as a counsel fee. What did he do to
earn the two thousand dollars? Deposited a
brief in the United States Supreme Court. His
next appearance in the case is that of an advo-
cate of the extension on the floor. If the fee
of two thousand dollars had no other effect
than to call out his services as a lawyer in
court what was it that changed his original
opinion and made him favor in the House an
application that he formerly opposed?

A STRANGE EXPLOSION occurred in Jersey
City yesterday. An Irishman, on a car load
of apparently mild and innocent household fur-
niture, was blown straight up in the air and
fell to the street dead. A rigid search through
the shattered furniture disclosed nothing more
dangerous than a copper kettle, which might
have contained nitro-glycerine. Whether it did
or not is now the question before a Coroner's
jury. It seems hardly probable that any explo-
sive material less powerful than nitro-glycerine
could have produced so disastrous a blowout
and left so little trace of its presence.

The Adjournment of the Spanish Cortes.

Cable despatches from Europe which we
print this morning inform us that the Spanish
Cortes has adjourned until the 31st of Octo-
ber. The closing debate of the session was on
Señor Moret's bill, which provided for the
gradual emancipation of the slaves in the
Spanish colonies. Castellar's amendment to
the bill urging immediate emancipation was
lost by a vote of forty-eight to seventy-eight.
In the course of the debate and in support of
his views Castellar delivered one of those bril-
liant orations for which he has become famous
and which have done much to convince many
that oratory of the highest kind is not impos-
sible under the régime of the railroad and the
telegraph. But Castellar's eloquence was in
vain. The government measure has been
carried; Spain remains branded with the mark
of Cain, and the Cortes has adjourned.

The failure of the Cortes to come up to the
high requirement of the occasion is unques-
tionably a just cause for lamentation and sor-
row. We had certainly hoped for better
things. But after all what has this Cortes
done? Absolutely nothing. It has been said
that Prim and his friends have been afraid to
bring the throne question before the Cortes for
the reason that the members might have cast
a strong vote in favor of Don Carlos or Don
Alfonso, or perhaps Isabella herself. The
servility of the Cortes to the government in
this matter of slavery makes us doubt whether
the government has any such independence of
spirit to fear. In any case it is now safe to
say that the Cortes and the government and the
revolution itself have failed, and failed sadly,
to satisfy the expectations of mankind. What
has Spain gained by this revolution? Wherein
is she better than she would have been if
Isabella had been still on the throne? Look
at her finances. Look at her trade. The
workmen are idle. The salaries of the church-
men are long overdue. More money is being
borrowed. No king is forthcoming. No
republic is immediately possible. A more
demoralized and, consequently, a more help-
less people never existed. And all this some
twenty months after a revolution which
started and gave hope to Europe.

It is no longer desirable to suspend judg-
ment in the case of Spain. Within there is
no power fitted to give her new life. Hope
from within herself must now be abandoned.
What Spain needs is some strong outside arm
to lay hold of her and lead her into new ways.
There is no Cesar, no Cromwell, no Napoleon
in Spain. Is it not time that some master
should take hold of her from without? The
saddest thing in this Spanish affair is that
she clings to the cause of all her misery. It
was slavery that debauched her. But Spain
will not or cannot see it. This last vote may
prove her deathknell.